

Appendix I: Index of Agencies and Crosscutting Programs

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Mitigation, Response and Recovery		
Goal Reference	Partner Agencies	Crosscutting Activities
M.2.1, M.2.3	DOE, DOC, EPA, HUD, NASA, DOI	Project Impact (PI). Formal agreements, i.e., MOUs, with other federal departments and agencies willing and capable of supporting Project Impact and other hazard mitigation activities and objectives
M.2.2	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOL, DOT, EPA, FERC, IRS, OMB, SBA	President’s Long-Term Recovery Task Force. Upon Presidential activation of this Task Force following a major, complex disaster, FEMA acts as chair and helps State and local governments (S/L) to identify their needs related to the long-term impact of the disaster. FEMA then coordinates the delivery of federal assistance during the recovery process
M.2.2	DOE, HUD, EPA	Sustainable Redevelopment. FEMA seeks to incorporate the principles and practices of sustainable development into S/L major-disaster reconstruction plans. Post-disaster, FEMA can assist recovering S/L in accessing DOE, HUD, and EPA programs that provide technical, and sometimes financial, sustainable development assistance
P.5.1	USDA, HUD, VA, SBA, Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, FDIC, OTS, OCC, NCUA, FCA, FRS	National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The purpose of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (NFIRA) is to improve the financial condition of the NFIP and reduce federal expenditures for disaster assistance to flood-damaged properties. The Act affects every part of the NFIP, insurance, mapping, and floodplain management. NFIRA also gives lenders tools with which to enforce requirements for flood insurance coverage mandated under the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. FEMA coordinates compliance with mandatory purchase requirements among Federal Government entities.

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RR.1.3	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, TREAS, VA, AID, EPA, FCC, GSA, NASA, NCS, NRC, OPM, SBA, TVA, US Postal, ARC, OSTP, FEMA	Federal Response Plan (FRP). Under the authority of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (Stafford Act), FEMA coordinates the activities and resources of the federal agencies to deliver assistance effectively to individuals and communities after disasters that exceed the capability of S/L to manage. The FRP encompasses the system for cooperation among 28 government organizations in response and recovery phases of disasters and references functions and programs under Individual and Public Assistance Programs and in response operations. Standing groups that coordinate aspects of federal disaster response include (1) Catastrophic Disaster Response Group — 28 signatories to the FRP; (2) ESF Leaders Group: FEMA and the other ESF primary agencies (USDA, DOT, NCS, DOD, HHS, EPA, DOE, ARC, and GSA) and SBA; (3) Regional Interagency Steering Committee (RISC) — ESF primary agencies and appropriate others; (4) Concept Plan (CONPLAN) Working Group — operations planning for federal terrorism response — including FEMA, FBI, DOJ, EPA, HHS, and DOE.
P.9.1	White House, FCC	Emergency Alert System (EAS). The system of broadcast and cable networks and program suppliers — AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations; cable systems; low power TV stations; and other entities and industries that have agreed to operate within an organized framework during emergencies.
RR.3.1	DOD	Warning Mission. Program in coordination with appropriate elements of DOD to provide warning in times of national emergency.

Mitigation, Response and Recovery		
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RR.3.1	DOC, DOD	National Warning System (NAWAS). This system distributes emergency alerts regarding possible downed aircraft, forest fires, and other civil disruptions detected by radar or satellite overflights. NAWAS has an agreement with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to broadcast weather warnings from NOAA as well as to have NAWAS drops in National Weather Service (NWS) locations for dissemination and response to NAWAS alerts and messages.
Preparedness and Efficiency		
P.4.1	SBA	National Emergency Management Information System (NEMIS). NEMIS automates the processing or and eligibility determinations for SBA loans to disaster victims.
E.2.1	DOC, DOD	FEMA National Radio System (FNARS). FEMA receives and coordinates the allocation of spectrum frequency for FNARS via the interagency committees and operations overseen by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. FEMA contracts for spare parts and antenna maintenance for FNARS through various units of the U.S. Army.
E.2.1	DOD	Communications Security (COMSEC). COMSEC encryption devices and authorizations are allocated and distributed by the National Security Agency.
E.2.1	NCS	FEMA Switch Network (FSN). Requests and authorization for expedited circuits to respond to emergencies are processed via the Telecommunications Service Priority Program managed by the National Communications System (NCS).

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P.9.1	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, HHS, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, TREAS, VA, EPA, FCC, GSA, NASA, NCS, NRC, OPM, SBA, TVA, WH	Continuity of Government (COG). FEMA serves as the Executive Agent for COG. FEMA also chairs and participates in inter-agency planning and coordination groups for the continuity of government. Other responsibilities include rostering of emergency management teams and coordination and liaison for various training and exercising programs.
P.9.1	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, TREAS, VA, EPA, FCC, GSA, NASA, NCS, NRC, OPM, SBA, TVA, WH	Continuity of Operations (COOP). FEMA serves as the Executive Agent for COOP and develops internal plans to ensure that critical and essential Agency functions continue uninterrupted in the event of an emergency. FEMA supports other federal departments and agencies in the development and execution of continuity of operations plans.
P.9.1	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, TREAS, VA, EPA, FCC, GSA, NASA, NCS, NRC, OPM, SBA, TVA, WH	Terrorism. FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management preparedness and response to terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). At the federal level, preparedness activities include federal planning, training, and exercises in coordination with other departments and agencies, using the structures of Federal Response Plan (FRP). At the State level, preparedness activities include the provision of grants to the States and eligible local jurisdictions and the delivery of first responder and emergency management training programs to support their terrorism-related planning, training, and exercise requirements. In support of this effort, FEMA participates in various inter-agency working groups and structures. Key organizations include the Weapons of Mass Destruction Preparedness (WMDP) Group and associated subgroups sponsored by the National Security Council; the National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO); and various groups under the auspices of the FBI.

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P.9.1	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, TREAS, VA, EPA, FCC, GSA, NASA, NCS, NRC, OPM, SBA, TVA, WH	Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP). FEMA shares information, integrates policy, and develops and coordinates detailed plans to protect FEMA's and the nation's critical infrastructure. FEMA is the lead Agency and liaison for the Emergency Fire Service and COG sectors. FEMA participates in deliberations, planning, and activities of the Critical Infrastructure Coordination Group (CICG), the National Infrastructure Protection Center, the Information Sharing and Analysis Center, the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office, and other appropriate CICG subgroups.
P.9.1	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOEd, DOE, HHS, HUD, DOI, DOJ, DOL, DOS, DOT, TREAS, VA, EPA, GSA, NASA, NCS, NRC, SBA, TVA, WH	Presidential Emergency Action Documents. These are pre-coordinated legal documents designed to implement presidential decisions during a national emergency.
P.1.1	USDA, DOC, DOE, HHS, DOI, DOS, TREAS, EPA	National Defense Stockpile. FEMA is a member of the legislatively mandated inter-agency committees that set and review National Defense Stockpile policies.
P.1.1	USDA, DOE, DOD, DOI, DOJ, DOS, TREAS, EPA, FBI, NCS, WH	Energy Disruption Committee (EDC). FEMA is a member of EDC, which evaluates and reviews petroleum, natural gas, electricity and other energy disruption scenarios (including manmade disruptions). DOE chairs EDC.
P.1.1	DOD, NASA	Emergency Technology Transfer. MOU to facilitate emergency technology transfer, i.e., dialogue and investigative activities to find and transfer technologies developed at the SPAWAR Systems Center and Goddard Space Flight Center to emergency uses and to get new technology applications to the emergency management community.

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P.1.1	27 Signatories	Regional Technology Transfer. FEMA develops and manages a systematic method for assessing the needs of the emergency management community and transferring to that community new technologies that reduce the impact of disasters.
P.1.1	HHS, USDA, EPA, NRC	Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD). FEMA supports the CRCPD on Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) by reviewing REP guidance, policy, and other documents, and by providing the technical link to the 50 State Radiological Health Directors.
P.1.1	NRC	Radiological Emergency Response MOU. Establishes a framework of cooperation between FEMA and NRC in radiological emergency response planning.
P.1.1	DOD, DOE, HHS, DOL, DOT, EPA, GSA	National Advisory Committee on Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (NAC/AEGL) for Chemical Substances. FEMA serves on the NAC/AEGL established by EPA to develop chemical exposure guidelines for the general public, including sensitive sub-populations. FEMA serves as a primary point to represent State needs and issues and to ensure that chemical exposure guidelines are acceptable and usable by various State agencies engaged in risk assessments for chemical facilities and transportation.
P.1.1	DOJ	Interagency Agreement/Partnership. With the National Institute of Justice to build a compendium of model programs (entitled “Partnerships in Preparedness: A Compendium of Exemplary Practices in Emergency Management”) that local and regional law enforcement agencies, firefighters, and first responders in emergency services can share.

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P.1.1	DOD	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP). Established under a MOU between the Department of the Army and FEMA. FEMA is responsible for managing and directing the off-post emergency preparedness aspects of the CSEPP while the Army retains responsibility for on-post activities.
P.1.1	USDA, DOD, DOE, HHS, DOS, DOT, AID	U.S.-EMERCOM MOU. FEMA and the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense co-chair Emergencies and Disaster Response, a joint committee in the field of natural and man-made prevention and response.
P.1.1	USDA, DOC, DOD, DOE, HHS, DOS, DOT, NCS	NATO Civil Emergency Planning (CEP). FEMA shares NATO CEP responsibilities with the federal departments and agencies.
P.1.1	USDA, DOS, DOT, HHS, NCS	Cooperative Activities with Canada. FEMA and Canada share cooperative activities with the federal departments and agencies.
P.1.1	DOI, DOD, DOE, DOT, GSA, NCS, OPM, HSS	Interagency National Executive Reserve Committee (INER). FEMA chairs the INER Committee with representatives from the federal departments and agencies.
P.1.1	DOT	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness Curriculum Guidelines. DOT provides funding via an interagency agreement with FEMA to develop guidelines for public-sector hazardous materials training, which helps States to self-assess their curricula, and provides technical assistance to ensure that public-sector employees can safely and efficiently respond to hazardous materials emergencies.

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M.2.4	DOC	Economic Impact Training. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the DOC funds FEMA via an interagency agreement to develop and deliver training for FEMA, EDA, and local development district staffs. Training is designed to reduce the impact of disasters on the economies of local communities.
P.1.1	DOJ	First Responder Training for Terrorism Consequence Management. DOJ will provide funding via an interagency agreement to FEMA for planning and delivering the Integrated Emergency Management Course on Consequences of Terrorism.
P.1.1	DOC, NOAA, NWS	Preparedness Training. Via an interagency agreement FEMA jointly develops and conducts hurricane and other hazardous weather and flooding training for emergency managers.
P.1.1		Hazardous Materials Training. FEMA develops, revises, and maintains hazardous materials training courses for emergency managers in support of the National Response Team Training Committee and interagency training requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended. EPA provides CERCLA funding to FEMA via an interagency agreement.
P.1.1	EPA, NRC, DOE, USDA, DOD, NASA, DOT, HHS, GSA	Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC). FEMA chairs the FRPCC Training Subcommittee, which coordinates radiological training programs for peacetime radiological accidents/incidents. The training programs are for Federal, State, local, and private-sector employees.

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P.1.1	EPA, NRC, DOE, USDA	Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP). FEMA develops and conducts emergency management training for the REP program using materials/instructors from other departments and agencies.
P.1.1	DOT, HHS	Emergency Education NETWORK (EENET) Partnership. FEMA has an interagency agreement with DOT to provide EENET services and training products for joint activities. FEMA has included Food and Drug Administration (FDA) program announcements and promotions in EENET mailings.
P.1.1	DOI	Video Production. An interagency agreement was established with FEMA to provide to USGS a low-cost video production alternative.
P.1.1	27 Signatories	Emergency Management Exercises. FEMA provides leadership and guidance to all federal departments and agencies for the design, conduct, and evaluation of emergency management exercises to improve preparedness. These exercises are frequently multi-jurisdictional (i.e., multiple States and with Canada), and can include Federal, Regional, State, and local governments.
P.1.1, P.9.1	DOJ, EPA, DOE, DOD, HHS	Counter-Terrorism Exercises. FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management of terrorism, while the FBI is the lead agency for crisis management. FEMA shares the lead for the planning, conduct, and evaluation of exercises designed to improve terrorism readiness. FEMA is a member of the Interagency Working Group on Counter-Terrorism, Exercises Subgroup, which approves and schedules major interagency terrorism exercises, and the Multi-Agency Task Force on Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Exercises, which develops policy for domestic preparedness exercises.

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P.1.1	DOS, DOS	NATO Civil Emergency Exercises. FEMA provides the leadership for planning, conducting, and evaluating exercises for U.S. civil agencies in developing inputs to the NATO Crisis Management Exercises. The NATO-sponsored exercises have both civil and military components.
P.1.1	27 Signatories	FEMA National Exercise Schedule. FEMA coordinates inputs from other federal departments and agencies, compiles the National Exercise Schedule, and sends it to all federal departments and agencies having emergency management responsibilities.
P.3.2	DOT, USDA, GSA, and DOC	Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services. This is a committee of agencies having responsibilities for and interests in emergency medical services.
P.3.3	DOC	Fire Safety Technology MOU. USFA and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) have entered into a MOU establishing a framework for improved and enhanced cooperation in fire research addressing the Nation's need to prevent and control fires.
P.3.3	DOC, HUD	Manufactured Housing. This is a partnership to explore possible improvements in fire safety for manufactured housing.
P.3.2	HHS	Native American Fire Safety. This is a project to improve fire safety for Native Americans. The project seeks to develop local community groups to improve fire safety within the community.
P.3.2	HHS	Unintentional Injuries. This is a partnership with CDC to develop a program to address injuries from fire.

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P.3.3	HHS	Firefighter Fatality. FEMA provides technical expertise in assistance to the National Institute of Occupational Health in carrying-out its legislatively mandated requirement to investigate all firefighter line-of-duty deaths.
P.3.2	DOI	National Wildland Coordinating Group. The National Wildland Coordination Group develops policies regarding wildland issues including wildfires. USFA is an associate member.
P.3.1, P.3.4	TREAS	Arson Program MOU. This broad-based MOU between USFA and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms provides coordination across appropriate programmatic efforts.
P.3.3	GSA	Hotel/Motel Fire Safety. PL.101-391 requires federal employees on official travel to stay at fire safe accommodations. USFA is responsible for maintaining a list of compliant hotels and motels and promoting its use.
P.3.2	DOJ/TREAS	National Arson Prevention Initiative. USFA works with the FBI and ATF as a member of the National Church Arson Task Force, which reports annually in the fall to the Office of the President.
P.3.3	TVA	Arson Intervention and Mitigation Strategy 2000. This strategy is designed to promote the collection and sharing of improved on-site arson investigation-related information and case management activity information using military technology transfer methods modified to support arson investigators, unit managers, and prosecutors.

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P.3.1	CPSC	Product-Related Fire Problems. USFA assists the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) in the identification of product-related fire problems through use of NFIRS fire incident data.
P.3.4	NIST, CPSC, VA, HHS, DOD, USDA, DOJ, EPA, and NSC	<p>The National Fire Academy interacts routinely with agencies in regard to curriculum development and delivery activities, and has interagency agreements with the following organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Forest Service — to develop a program of instruction in tactical decision-making using the national simulation and training network. • National Technical Information Service — for the sale and distribution of its hand-off training packages. • U.S. Army Reserve — to print the Academy's incident command CD-ROM training package. • Bureau of Land Management — to develop a wildland training course. • Justice Programs — to provide training materials to enhance the capabilities of first responders to manage the consequences of terrorist acts. • EPA — in accordance with CERCLA and Superfund legislation for the purpose of developing and maintaining its hazardous materials curriculum.

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P.10.1	OPM, DOJ	Suitability and Security Investigations. OPM conducts investigations of FEMA employees. FEMA uses the results of the investigations as the basis for making suitability and security determinations. FBI conducts criminal record investigations of FEMA employees (local hires), the results of which support FEMA's suitability determinations.
P.10.1	GSA	Physical Security. The Federal Protective Service and U.S. Marshal Service assist FEMA in providing security required during disaster operations.
P.10.1	All federal departments and agencies	Federal Safety Directors' Roundtable. FEMA participates in interagency safety projects, evaluates and comments on impending rulemaking and federal safety issues.
E.2.1	HHS, GSA, DOJ, DOEd	Health Clinic Services. FEMA provides health and wellness services to its employees via an interagency agreement with HHS.
E.2.1	GSA	Personal Property Inventory and Disposal of Excess Furniture and Personal Property. FEMA coordinates the disposition, delivery, and pickup of property in compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Property Management Regulations.
E.2.1	GSA	Rent Accounts. FEMA coordinates space requirements, rental accounts, and building services in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Property Management Regulations.
E.2.1	GSA	Motorpool FEMA maintains a fleet of GSA motor vehicles to provide day-to-day transportation to assist employees in carrying out their mission essential duties.

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E.2.1	GSA	Construction and Facility Management Services. FEMA follows guidelines set by the Code of Federal Regulations, Federal Property Management Regulations.
RR2.1	DOD, NASA, GSA	Storage Space Services. Through an interagency agreement, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers assists in providing storage space for Disaster Response Support Facilities, located at each MERS site. Remote Storage Sites associated with the Pacific Area Office (Honolulu, Hawaii) and the Caribbean Area Office (Manatubo, Puerto Rico) are leased through GSA.
RR2.1	GSA, DOD	Freight/Passenger Transportation Support. The GSA Transportation Management Division provides freight/passenger transportation support services to the FEMA Agency Logistics Center. The DOD Military Management Command grants FEMA Agency Logistics Centers access to freight/passenger transportation resource database.
	DOD, DOE, NRC	National Instrumentation Center (NIC) Project. -“Disposal” of low- and high-level radioactive sources that were formerly used to support the Radiological Defense (RADEF) Program. FEMA has a contract in place with the U.S. Army, to “dispose” of low-level sources and transfer ownership of the high-level sources to a private company in California and the U.S. Army.

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E.2.1	DOD-COE	<p>UST/AST Program. Through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA, the COE provides technical assistance and services in connection with FEMA’s Underground Storage Tank (UST) and Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) projects to remove, replace, maintain, and/or modify contents. The services performed include investigations, design, project management, engineering, construction, maintenance, environmental restoration, and compliance and waste management.</p>